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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/629,838	07/30/2003	Susumu Satomi	SATOMI 1A	7270
1444 7590 04/13/2007 BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C. 624 NINTH STREET, NW SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, DC 20001-5303			EXAMINER KWON, BRIAN YONG S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1614	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		04/13/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/629,838

Applicant(s)

SATOMI ET AL.

Examiner

Brian S. Kwon

Art Unit

1614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 January 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-25 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 26-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Applicants Response to Restriction Requirement Acknowledged

1. Applicant's election, with traverse, with the Group I(c) along with hypoalbuminemia is acknowledged.

Applicants traverse the restriction requirement on the grounds that there would be no burden in searching the entire groups. This argument is not persuasive, as claimed invention would be distinctive, each from the other for the reason of the record. Furthermore, the search of the entire groups in the non-patent literature (a significant part of a thorough examination) would be burdensome. Therefore, the requirement is still deemed proper, and made Final. Claims 1-25 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 26-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The term "substantially free of other amino acids" in claim 26 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "substantially free" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 26-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kleinberger et al. (US 4259353).

Kleinberger teaches a method of treating hepatic encephalopathy in human patients comprising intravenously infusing a solution consisting essentially of a sterile aqueous solution of L-valine as the sole amino acid (see entire documents, especially abstract and claims).

Although Kleinberger is silent about “improving a low albumin level”, “a lowering of the hepatic function” or “hypoalbuminemia”, such characteristics or properties deem to be inherent

Art Unit: 1614

to the referenced method. The prior art directing the administration of same composition, in overlapping dosage amount, inherently possessing a therapeutic effects for the same ultimate purpose as disclosed by the applicant anticipates the claimed invention even absent explicit recitation of the mechanism of action.

4. Claims 26-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Nishihira et al. (WO 96/00059) or under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Nishihira et al. (US 5916921). USP'921 is an English equivalent to WO/00059.

Nishihira teaches use of a therapeutic agent containing valine as an active ingredient and which contains substantially no other amino acid for the treatment of liver diseases such as cirrhosis, hepatitis and liver cancer, wherein said agent is administered in various dosage forms including infusion and oral dosage forms (abstract; column 1, lines 7-12; Examples and claims).

Although Nishihira is silent about "improving a low albumin level", "a lowering of the hepatic function" or "hypoalbuminemia", such characteristics or properties deem to be inherent to the referenced method. The prior art directing the administration of same composition, in overlapping dosage amount, inherently possessing a therapeutic effects for the same ultimate purpose as disclosed by the applicant anticipates the claimed invention even absent explicit recitation of the mechanism of action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

Art Unit: 1614

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinberger et al. (US 4259353).

The teaching of Kleinberger has been discussed in above 35 USC 102(b) rejection.

The teaching of Kleinberger differs from the claimed invention in the formulation of said composition in oral dosage form. However, those of ordinary skill in the art would have been readily optimized effective dosage forms including oral dosage forms as determined by good medical practice and the clinical condition of the individual patient. One having ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to make such modification to extend the usage of said

Art Unit: 1614

composition in oral dosage forms, particularly solid dosage form, to accommodate patient's preference and needs where the compliance could be improved with effective and well tolerated drug.

Since there are general references indicating that pharmaceuticals generally may be delivered by either oral or infusion, as well as disclosing benefits to be achieved by infusion versus other modes of administration. Therefore, there exist general art accepted motivations for formulating drugs for oral administration. In absent showing unexpected result or benefit, the mere change in formulation may not represent a patentable distinction.

Conclusion

6. No Claim is allowed.
7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Kwon whose telephone number is (571) 272-0581. The examiner can normally be reached Tuesday through Friday from 9:00 am to 7:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ardin Marschel, can be reached on (571) 272-0718. The fax number for this Group is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-1600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

Application/Control Number: 10/629,838

Page 7

Art Unit: 1614

applications may be obtained from Private PAIR only. For more information about PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov> Should you have any questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll free).

Brian Kwon
Primary Patent Examiner
AU 1614

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Brian', followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.